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Hunyadi János Tisztai Továbbképző Iskola (the Hunyadi Officers' Refresher School), within the Tatabanya Military District. This School had a P O designation. Previous to 1930, this installation was for artillery training (one artillery unit stayed until 1949, then left and another moved in); on 15 Oct 50, it was converted into a refresher school for officers of several branches of the service. All except two buildings (See pt 16 and pt 24-25-26 on sketch, Enclosure A) and the sewer system were built in 1948 according to Soviet specifications.

- Point Description
1. Shooting range for small caliber (22-cal) rifles. 200 m long, 40 m wide.
 2. Arms repair shop
 3. Arms warehouse
 4. Sewage plant
 5. Gas chamber for testing gas and gas masks - $4\frac{1}{2}$ m x 8 m - one story, four small rooms and one main room
 - a. Experiments with all gasses on hand [see pt 6 below]. Each student had two hours' weekly practice, during which he had to enter the gas chamber and remain as long as he could stand it. [redacted] the apparatus [redacted] consisted of: the mask, a sack, and an air tank connected with a rubber hose to the mask itself. When testing, each student wore rubber boots and rubber coat, or sometimes a whole suit of rubber.
 6. Chemical warfare warehouse, one story building, 120 m x 25 m, three rooms.
 - a. In one room: Gasses: Marked "war" gasses, most markings in Russian. Some markings in Hungarian:
 - (1) Maro' - caustic, corrosive gasses

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

25X1

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- | Point | Description |
|------------|---|
| | (2) Fojto - asphyxiating gasses
(3) Ingerlő - irritating gasses
(4) Hőlyagó - blister gasses
Officers never mentioned nerve gasses. |
| b. | In second room: mechanical and water equipment, rubber boots, Army picks and barbed wire--equipment for bridgmakers in Engineering Corps. |
| c. | In third room: two parts:
(1) Gymnasium
(2) Practice room for target practice equipment. No actual shooting, just mechanisms to test gadgets for rifles; red light would shine when target was "hit". Also terrain studies: tables containing contour maps of different cities. |
| 7. | A three-floor building, 14 m x 58 m, also known as Building B. Offices on first floor; second and third floors: classrooms and dormitories for the officers--10-12 in each room. [Also see note under No 18 below]. Guard in small office on the north wall (guards were not officers and were rotated). Basement: printing press, sports and uniform warehouse, tailor and shoemaker shop.
a. On the first floor, above the printing plant, was the telephone exchange. Two soldiers on duty at all times. Direct lines to Defense Ministry in Budapest. Transmitter and receiver in a "secret place" in that building; no one knew when and for what purpose it was used, but it was a subject for instruction of officers. There was an antenna on the top of the building, and one of the officer instruction exercises was to dismantle and reinstall this. |
| 8. | Headquarters. Two-storied building, 11 m x 22 m, known as Building B. Quartermaster (Mess Supply Officer); Cashier or Paymaster; Security Officer. Each student officer had to leave his notebooks, books, etc, when not in use, in his personal box in a room in the Security Officer's quarters. |
| 9. | Six wells [marked on sketch 9a through 9f]. Each had a motor pumping water into the water tank [see No 10]. Wells: 9-a equals Well #1; 9-b equals Well #2; 9-c equals Well #3; 9-d equals Well #4; 9-e equals Well #5; 9-f equals Well #6. |
| 10. | Water tank, 150 cu meters. |
| 11. | Sentry post at gate. |
| 12 and 14. | Each a three-story building, 12 m x 12 m; No 12 had 12 apartments (2 rooms, bath, and kitchen) for teacher-officers and their families. No 14 had 8 apartments. One of the apartments in each building had 3 rooms, occupied by the caretaker of the building who at first was a non-commissioned officer, later a first lieutenant. The basement of each building was built with reinforced foundation and had steel windows; it was intended for an air raid shelter. |
| 13. | Tatabánya Depot (formerly known as Bányhida). |
| 14. | [See 12 above] |
| 15. | Five civilian homes [marked ¹⁵ a, b, c] and ¹⁵ d, e which had been confiscated for military personnel. |

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

25X1

- 3 -

- | Point | Description |
|-----------------|---|
| 16. | Barracks for guards and noncommissioned officers. No families. Known as Bldg L. (L--"legények"--enlisted men). Two-story building, 16 m x 11 m, with a basement not completely underground, a high first floor and a second floor. Each room had its own stove, using coal or wood. No hot water in rooms. In the basement were four pumps, also connected from the water tank <u>No 19</u> into 2 air-pressure tanks, 3000 liters each. Common bath for soldiers here also, with a large heater to heat the bath water. Underground pipes, 1 m 20 cm deep underground. Also a "sick room" (with a doctor on duty), with a smaller room off that for sick personnel. |
| 17. | Two-story building with full basement, known as Bldg K (K--"kantin"--canteen). Contained movie hall; two mess halls for officers (one for teachers, one for students); a canteen. The basement had a food warehouse for both the officers' mess and the enlisted mess (in another building-- <u>#18</u>). Basement heater provided hot water for the kitchen, and heating for the other rooms, including the movie hall. <u>Dimensions not known.</u> |
| 18. | Quarters for student-officers, called Bldg H (H--"hivatások"--students). On the south end, the smaller area was a kitchen, the larger a mess hall for enlisted men. The students slept 85-90 to one room. <u>Note:</u> In No 7, there were smaller dormitories, but no differentiation according to rank was made between housing in No 7 and in No <u>18</u> . |
| 19. | One-story club building for teacher-officers; they had their own canteen, ping-pong room, dance hall, chess room. One part was used for a stock room. |
| 20, 21, 22, 23: | All under one roof.
Area No 20: Storeroom for hunting, decorations used for celebrations
Area No 21: Maintenance warehouse
Area No 22: Carpenter shop
Area No 23: Plumbers and mechanics shop |
| 24, 25, 26: | All under one roof.
Area No 24: Auto repair shop
Area No 25: Parts supply storehouse
Area No 26: Garage, housing: one bus, Hungarian-made (MAVAG); 16 diesel trucks (Csepel-made) for transporting both students and material; 2 Soviet-made passenger cars; 1 ambulance. Steel pull-down door, one piece, not in sections. |
| 27. | Gasoline tank built into the ground; 15 cu meters capacity. |
| 28. | Ammunitions arsenal, about 800 meters from the Arpad Road. Surrounded by a double barbed-wire fence, 2 1/2 m in perimeter, with one gate. Area of about 10 Hungarian "holds" (approximately 20 acres). Lots on sketch signify reflectors on wooden 8 meter poles, each with 220v/300w bulbs.
a. Area 28-a: Guardroom, for 10 guards. Four outside on duty at all times, armed with submachine guns.
b. Area 28-b: Well with hand pump.
c. Area 28-c: Arsenal with earthworks around it; 12 m x 8 m, brick, with reinforced concrete and steel. Contained everything in way of ammunition, both Hungarian and Soviet-made: mines, hand grenades, cannon shells, ammo for machine guns, etc. |
| 29: | Bánhidai Power Plant. Tatahánya received good electrical power from here, though it was so close, that the supply fluctuated--it would sometimes ascend to 500 watts and then burn out. |

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L - - -

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Point	Description
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30.	In 1953, a residential district, all apartments, two and three-story buildings, was built.
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	Residents were chiefly miners.
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31.	Open field, never used for exercise by Hunyadi School.
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Around whole Tatabanya Military District, a wire fence with concrete poles. Two gates, but all had to enter and leave at the main gate (on the Dozsa Gyorgy Road), which had full sentry coverage. The back gate (at north side of the installation) had a guard but no sentry and was used for trash disposal, etc, but no one could enter here.

3. Instruction at the Hunyadi school included exercises in: artillery, cavalry (riding horses were stabled up near the mines), mechanized corps, even air activities (though these studies were theoretical only). A refresher course at the school lasted ten months, from 15 October until 15 August of the following year; outstanding students were retained for the extra two months. From 1950 to 1953, the commanding officer was Colonel Andras Marton (he came there as a Captain but, because he had had training in the Soviet Union, within one year he was a full Colonel). In 1953, Marton returned to the USSR for two more years, and when he came back in 1955 he was made assistant commander of the Military Academy in Budapest. Lt Colonel Josef Toth succeeded Marton at Hunyadi School in 1953.

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4. The chain of command was as follows:

a. Ministry of Defense, Budapest

- (1) Military Academy in Budapest
- (2) Tatabanya Military District

(a) Hunyadi School. Graduates of the school become company commanders and higher.

(I) The staff and enrollment at the school consisted of:

(A) Officers: teachers and administrators; 80-90; officers from the Air Force, cavalry, artillery, engineering, "utasz" (the sapper or pioneer corps), etc, taught courses. Officers were in administrative and maintenance posts also (eg, a captain was in charge of the garage, an artillery officer took care of the uniform warehouse, and the skilled civilian employees reported to a second lieutenant).

(B) Officer-students; 260-320.

(C) Enlisted men, used for maintenance and guard duty; 100-140. Just before the October 1956 revolution the enlisted men were released and armed civilians were used for guard duty.

(D) Civilians, from 35 up to 120.

25X1

5. In 1950 when the school was activated, a Soviet Major was assigned as a counsellor. He had a Soviet car and a Hungarian interpreter and chauffeur. He left about 8 months before the revolution/early 1956/ and no one took his place. (There was a rumor about 5 months after his departure that he had been put into a concentration camp in the USSR--a fate not unusual for a Soviet officer who has been in Hungary for a long time, since he is considered no longer reliable). There were no Soviets at Hunyadi until the revolution, though Soviet army personnel, both officers and enlisted men, took over the school when the uprising started they remained there for some time.

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C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

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25X1

6. Both students and staff wore the same school uniform with rank designation but no unit insignia. The uniform was khaki colored (winter or summer weights) made of khaki material (a few of the officers wore woollen). All wore green shoulder-boards with gold rank stripes (Soviet style). A student was required to salute first. If the officers left the Military District they wore an identification marker signifying "permission to be off the reservation". A few months before the revolution, a special uniform was adopted for wear off the grounds: a greenish coat, blue trousers with a red stripe, and a visored cap with a star.

25X1

7. Among the students there were usually 5 or 6 AVO men, openly identified as such. They wore the AVO uniform when they left the camp. There was an AVO headquarters in Zatebanya built around 1930.

25X1

8. The civilian workers could be categorized as follows:

a. Skilled--from 15 to 30 of these, mostly maintenance personnel.

Locksmiths, carpenters reported to a second lieutenant; one shoemaker reported to the officer in charge of the clothing warehouse; cooks and other kitchen help were under the supervision of still another officer.

25X1

b. Drivers--from 18 to 35 of these.

c. Clerical--from 8 to 55 of these, including:

(1) Typists

(2) Printers who operated the press [Basement of Building No 7 on Enclosure A], which turned out materials used for study.

(3) Draftsman who made sketches used in students' exercises.

9. Skilled workers were on the job eight hours a day, six days a week (usually just half a day on Saturdays), and until 1953 worked a good deal of overtime. Compensation for overtime was paid at the rate of 25% of one's salary for the first two hours, 50% for the second two hours, and after that double time.

25X1

In 1953, overtime pay was cut, though still expected to work overtime when necessary on Christmas and Easter and received no extra compensation, but those who worked on May Day got double pay.

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10. The Kozalkalmuettak Szakszervezete (Public Works Union), included workers at military installations as well as on all public works projects.

25X1

The Public Works Union was responsible for losing the overtime pay, though they promised to give "advantages" instead; an ordinance was published (in 1953) stating that the "well-behaved" could receive monthly or annual wage boosts, amounting to as much as 50 forints a month. Obviously, this advantage was applicable only to Party members.

25X1

a.

25X1

b. The Union was headed by a chairman, who headquartered at the Ministry of Defense in Budapest. This was supposed to be an elective job, but the actual procedure was that the Union would request the Commanding Officer of the Remyadi School to call a meeting of the civilian workers there, at which time the Union's choice of chairman was announced.

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25X1

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c. A committee of union members, stationed at Hunyadi, was responsible for personnel discipline among the civilian workers. For example, they meted out punishment for tardiness: first offense, a warning; second, a fine of 50 forints; third, 100 forints; and fourth, dismissal.

11. [redacted] In January 1956, the stipulation was made that a suit of workclothes would be issued every two years and that rubber boots had to be turned in after each wearing. 25X1

12. During the year 1952-53, a civilian could not go home right after the workday but was required to remain for two hours devoted to Party sessions, reading Communist publications, or discussion groups. [redacted]

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13. It was very difficult for a civilian worker to get housing the the Tatabanya area. No housing was provided and [redacted] thrown [redacted] own resources either to find a place or lodge with military personnel. 25X1

14. [redacted] there was no air-raid defense mechanism at the Hunyadi School. Four or five times a year both military and civilian personnel had to participate in an air-raid drill, but it was not organized; [redacted] individuals would drift back over the period of a day. 25X1

Enclosure A: [redacted] sketch of the Hunyadi Officers' Refresher School, Tatabanya Military District, with thirty-one points marked. 25X1

25X1

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

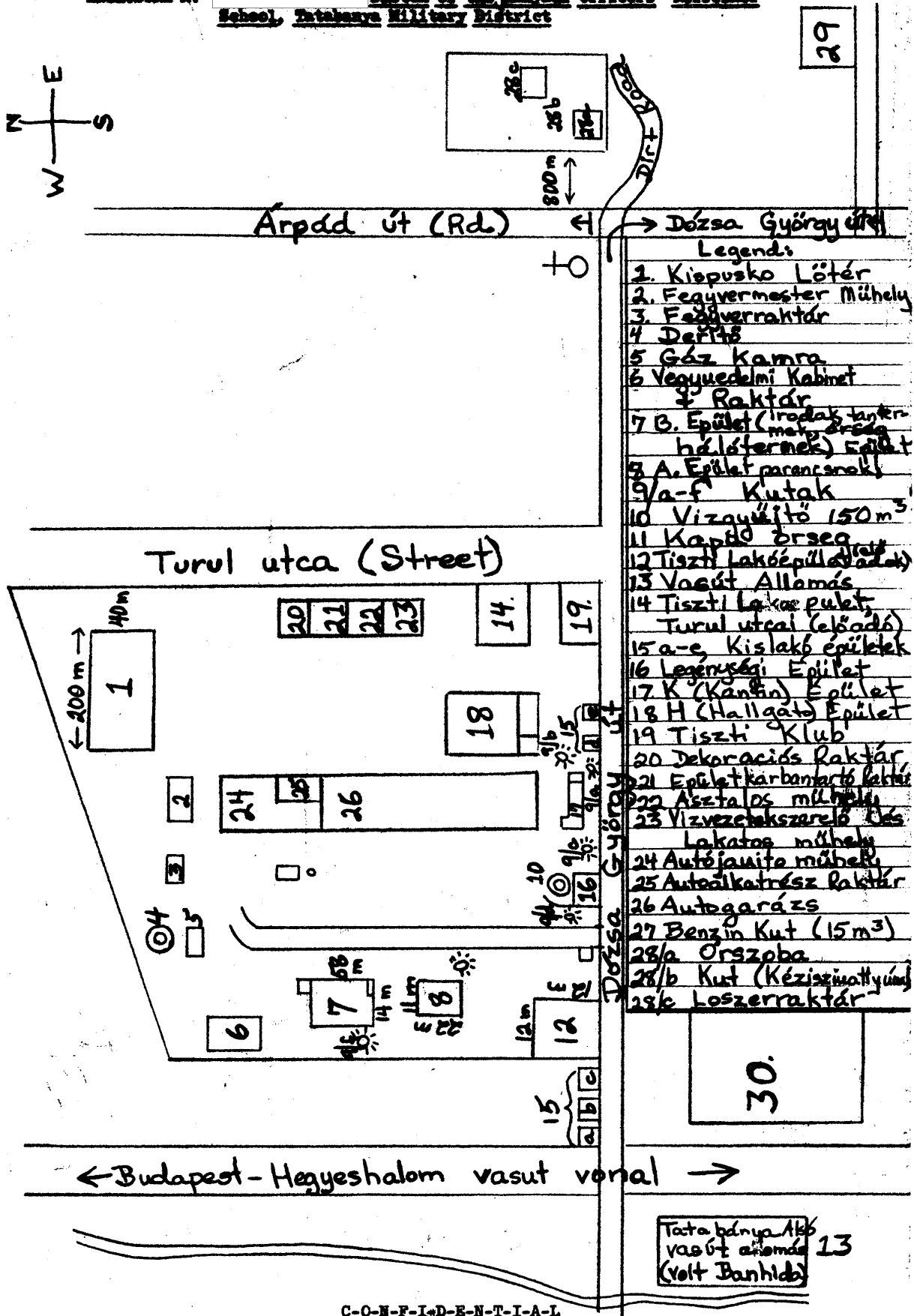
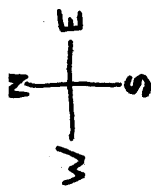
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ENCLOSURE A:

Sketch of the Hungarian Officers' Refresher
School, Tatabanya Military District

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25X1

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NW

NORTH

NE

SKETCH MAP OF

RP

Compiler:
Date:
Transmitting unit:
Key reference point:

Coordinates (if known)

Approximate Scale
1 inch equals

KEY

1. Kispuska Lötén
2. Fegyvermester Műhely
3. Fegyverraktár
4. Derítő
5. Gáz Kamra
6. Vegyvédelmi Kabinett Raktár
7. B. Épület (redőz. tanterem, őrség i. hálosterm.)
8. A. Épület parancsnoki Épület
9. A. Kútak
10. Víznyelő 150 m³
11. Kapu őrség
12. Tiszti Lakóépület (előadó)
13. Vezető Állomás
14. Tiszti Lakóépület (előadó) 60ai
15. Kislakó épületek
16. Legénysegi Épület
17. K. (Kantin) Épület
18. H. (halgató) Épület
19. Tiszti Klub
20. Dekorációs Raktár
21. Épületkarbantartó Raktár
22. Ászkáló műhely
23. Vízvezeték-szerelő és Lakatos műhely
24. Autójavító Műhely
25. Autóalkatrész Raktár
26. Autógarázs
27. Berendez. Kút (15 m³)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF SKETCH MAP GRID
1. This plotting grid has been devised to fill a need for a systematic method of producing accurate memory sketches. By the use of a "grid-compass" system such as this, greater accuracy of scale can be achieved, and a frame of reference will be available for presenting interview information in graphic form.

The chart is divided into inch grids, which in turn are subdivided into five spaces. The scale would normally be 1 inch equals whatever distance the compiler would decide when beginning the sketch. A standard ratio such as 1" = 100 meters, 1" = 1 mile, etc., would be preferred, although any unit of measure, in either the English or metric system, is applicable.

2. The key reference point for originating a memory sketch using this plotting grid may be at the intersection of the compass lines at the center, or at any other point clearly marked by the compiler. This would be any fixed location with which he is familiar (e.g., a prominent industrial installation, railway station, compiler's home, etc.). If the only precisely known location is beyond the limits of the sketch map, a note should be made of the distance and direction in which it lies. Should the compiler be familiar with several sections of a given town or area but not the complete town or area, he could sketch several charts with a key reference point for each.

3. The memory sketch may be drawn directly on the printed grid, or it may be drawn on a semi-transparent overlay using the grid merely for determining distance and direction.

GPO-380

WEST

EAST

SW

SOUTH

SE